

ondary pilei originating on the very margin and under (originally upper) surface of the old pilei was to face exactly the other way. — HOLLIS WEBSTER.

SYNOPSIS OF THE 15TH CONTRIBUTION FROM THE GRAY HERBARIUM. — In a recently published number (new series, No. XV.) of the Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University (Proc. Am. Acad. XXXIV. No. 19, pp. 483-504, with plate), two common groups of sedges are discussed by Mr. M. L. Fernald: "*Eleocharis ovata* and its American Allies," and "*Scirpus Eriophorum* and some Related Forms." These two species have been so long the repositories for such specimens as would conveniently go nowhere else that they have become, as commonly accepted in America, very confused. In attempting to clear *Eleocharis ovata* from the confusion which has surrounded it, it has been necessary to define six American species, two of them new, and six varieties. Seven of these plants are known in New England, though some are very local. Their most important distinguishing characters and their ranges may be briefly stated in the following analytical key, which is practically that of Mr. Fernald's paper:

Bristles overtopping the body of the achene.

Tubercle nearly or quite as broad as the achene: heads from globose-ovate to ovate-oblong: scales brown, obtuse.

Culms stout, ascending, 1 to 5 dm. high: heads densely flowered, 3 to 13 mm. long (from central Maine southward and westward).

E. obtusa, Schultes.

Culms capillary, generally spreading, 1 (rarely 2) dm. or less high: heads fewer-flowered, 2 to 5 mm. long (range of former).

E. obtusa, var. *jejuna*, Fernald.

Tubercle distinctly narrower than the achene.

Culms erect or ascending (northern Maine and northern Vermont, local).

E. ovata, R. Br.

Culms flexuous, generally recurved or prostrate (northern and central Maine; eastern Massachusetts).

E. ovata, var. *Heuseri*, Uechtritz.

Bristles about equalling or shorter than the body of the achene or obsolete or none.

Tubercle nearly or quite as broad as the achene: heads narrow, oblong or sub-cylindric with close-appressed scales.

Retrorsely barbed bristles about equalling the achene (Massachusetts and Connecticut, rare).

E. Engelmanni Steud.

Bristles short and naked or absent (eastern Massachusetts).

E. Engelmanni, var. *detonsa*, Gray.

Tubercle distinctly narrower than the achene: heads ovoid, with scarcely appressed scales: bristles obsolete or none (Connecticut, local).

E. diandra, Wright.

Under the name *Scirpus Eriophorum* (*Eriophorum cyperinum*) two very distinct specific types have been confused, a slender northern

species, maturing its greenish-brown or drab umbels in early summer, and a stouter plant of broader southern range maturing its ferruginous umbels in late summer or fall. The New England forms of these plants may be summarized as follows:

Culms stout (just below the involucre averaging 3 mm. in diameter): leaves 4.5 to 11 (average 6) mm. wide: involucre usually ferruginous at base: scales and bristles ferruginous.

Spikelets ovate to ovoid-oblong, 3.5 to 6 (average 4.5) mm. long.

Rays of umbel elongated, ascending or spreading: spikelets in glomerules of 3 or more (eastern Maine, southward and westward).

S. Eriophorum, var. *cyperinus*, Gray.

Rays of umbel short (6 cm. or less in length): glomerules in dense masses (eastern Maine and eastern Massachusetts).

S. Eriophorum, var. *condensatus*, Fernald.

Spikelets oblong, 7 to 10 mm. long:

Rays of umbel elongated and pendulous: glomerules with many spikelets (central Connecticut). *S. Eriophorum*, var. *Andrewsii*, Fernald.

Culms slender (averaging 1.5 mm. in diameter): leaves 2 to 5 (average 3.5) mm. wide: involucre black at base: scales greenish black: bristles drab or olive-brown, not ferruginous.

Rays of umbel slender and elongated, with drooping tips (from central Connecticut northward). *S. atrocinctus*, Fernald.

Rays of umbel short; inflorescence capitate or subcapitate (northeastern Massachusetts northward, mostly in the mountains).

S. atrocinctus, var. *brachypodus*, Fernald.

THE LOCAL FLORAS OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY A. DAY.

(Continued from p. 120.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Coös, Carroll, and Grafton Counties (White Mountain Region):—

91. **Jesup, Henry Griswold.** CATALOGUE OF THE MORE COMMON PLANTS TO BE FOUND WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF HANOVER, N. H., DURING APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, BOTH NATIVE AND INTRODUCED. Hanover, N. H. 1879, pp. 14. Annot. catalog. *phaenog.* and *cryptog.*

92. — A PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS AND HIGHER CRYPTOGAMS GROWING WITHOUT CULTIVATION WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF HANOVER, N. H., TO WHICH IS APPENDED A LIST OF THE VERTEBRATES OF THE SAME REGION. Hanover, N. H. 1882, pp. 74. Annot. catalog. *phaenog.* and *cryptog.*

93. — A CATALOGUE OF THE FLOWERING PLANTS AND HIGHER CRYPTOGAMS, BOTH NATIVE AND INTRODUCED, FOUND WITHIN ABOUT THIRTY MILES OF HANOVER, N. H., INCLUDING A FEW CULTIVATED SPECIES, TO WHICH IS APPENDED A LIST OF VERTEBRATE ANIMALS OF THE SAME REGION. Hanover, N. H. 1891, pp. 91. Map. Annot. catalog. *phaenog.* and *cryptog.*